VOL. LIX.-NO. 359.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1892.-COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

A BOGUS NEWS FACTORY

Complete Exposure of The World's Dishonest Work.

FRAUD TO COVER UP FRAUD.

The Facts About the Fabricated Schiaparelli and Bismarck Interviews.

An Unparalleled Attempt to Conceal the Forgeries.

The Protended Talk with Blomarck, Which the World Printed Under the Guise of a Cable Despatch, Was Telegraphed to London, After The Sun Had Exposed the Fact that It Was a Fraud and a Sham, and Was Then Cabled Back Again to the World in the Dosperate but Vain Mope that in This Way its Fraudulent Character and Origin Would be Conconied - Signor Schiaparelli, the Celebrated Astronomer of Milan, Repudiaton the Impudent Fraud in His Case—He Had No Interview with a Correspondent of the World-The Stery of Yet Another Bogus Cable Despatch Which the World Imposed Upon its Readers, and Which Was Written Here in New York, as the Addaylt of the Man Who Wrote It. Proves-The Policy of False Pretence.

On Saturday, Aug. 0, THE SUN printed the following leading article:

The "World's" Cable Despatches. The World printed recently what purported to be an interview with Prince Bismarck at Kissingen, and it printed yesterday what purported to be an interview with

Signor Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer. We have a somewhat wide acquaintance with the men who make the newspapers of this country, and we have found them for the most part to be not only intelligent but honest. We believe they respect their profession and respect themselves; and we think that we can safely bespeak their condemnation of a newspaper which has done more to disgrace journalism than all the other evil and depraved newspapers that

have yet been printed in the English lan-

guage or in any other.

The London agent of the World, confessing recently to his disgrace in an English court of justice, admitted on the witness stand, when questioned by the Judge, that what purported in the World to be cable despatches were really things that had been sent by mail. The two interviews to which we now call attention were not even sent by mail. They were absolutely bogus. and they were written in the World office. Obtaining money by false pretences is the World. If it will furnish to the editor of the Tribune, Mr. Donald Nicholson, one scintilla of proof that the matter in question came by cable, or had any atom of the foundation ascribed to it in the World, we will give a thousand dollars to the Tribune's Fresh Air Fund.

Hereupon the publisher and the editor of the World went together to Mr. Donald Nicholson, the editor of the Tribune, and, displaying what purported to be the familiar forms of press matter that has been transmitted by cable, demanded that he decide that THE SUN had forfeited \$1,000 to the Fresh Air Fund. This Mr. Nicholson peremptorily refused to do; and then the World printed the following:

"The evidence, consisting of the original cablegrams, as arbiter, pronounced it conclusive.

"We only desire to add that if this drain upon the re-

sources of Tax Sux should make necessary the addition of a third mortgage upon its estate, the World will make helpless and downtrodden."

THE SUN rejoined briefly that the production of cable forms filled in with a copy of the alleged despatches would not suffice as that particular style of fraud was a usual part of the system of fabricating bogus despatches as practised in the World office. This had the effect of eliciting from the World the following, which was printed in its issue of Tuesday, August 6, the World then being in session of the full text of the Bismarck interview, which, as we were not at that time sware, had actually been transmitted to the World by cable, though a month after its publication in the World:

FORM 16. COMPAGNIE FRANCAINS DU TYLEGRAPRE DE PARIS A NEW YORK

..... Memorandum to

64 BROAD ST. STATION.

To show it may concern;
I hereby certify that the cable message containing
I hereby certify that the cable message containing
the interview with Schlaparelli, printed in the World
of Aug. 5. was brought over our cable-from Milan via
London on Aug. 4 as World special.
London on Aug. 4 as World special.
Joint II. Fleming.

The certificate of which this is a copy, is in our pas oficion. It will be turned over to Mr. Nicholson, the orbiter named by Tue Sus, along with another of the name purport reparding the interview with Bismarck, just so soon as he decides that the original cablegrams do not con fore giving \$1,000 to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund.

This was somewhat puzzling. It suggested service—and we earnestly commend Mr. Fieming to the consideration of his employers and it further smacked of the desperation of the liar reduced to his last lie. We at once set to work to elucidate the mystery, and to let in upon the imposture and dishonesty of this in-

famous newspaper the full light of day. Let us first take up the alleged Bismarck interview, printed on July 12, upon which day the World contained an editorial saying: "The mood and attitute of Prince Bismarck in

his controversy with the Emperor and Caprici are most interestingly reflected in the interview had with the Iron Chancellor by a World correspondent and published to-day."

reproduce the interview in full, exactly as it was transmitted to the World by cabie

after our exposure. We do this because the subject is full of interest and because in the history of journalism it is a chapter without an equal It will long be re-membered as the most shameful and villainous episode in even the World's infamous career, and not all the crimes of all the newspapers that were ever printed have done as nuch as that paper has done to degrade an honorable calling and invite for those who follow it the contempt and mistrust of their

Here is the bogus interview: From the New York World of July 12.

BISMARCK TALKS.

His Words are Few but He Utters Them Very Frankly.

THE KAISER IS "THAT YOUNG MAN IN BERLIN."

"The World" Correspondent Introduced by the Editor of the Prince's Organ.

Quoting Heine's Words: "Many Have I Scratched, and Not a Few, Have Been Bitten by Mc. No, I Never Was a Lumb"-Not Frightened by Threats-"I Love the German Empire, but I Am No Admirer of Caprivi."

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.] BERLIN, July 11 .- The World correspondent at Kissingen met Prince Blamarck this afternoon in the Kurhaus promenade. The correspondent was introduced by Dr. Hoff-

correspondent was introduced by Dr. Hoffmann, the political editor of the Hamburger Nachrichien, and enjoyed a few moments' interview with the ex-Chancellor.

It was five minutes after he left his carriage, a showy affair from the Royal Bavarian Stables, which the Prince Regent Luitpoid has placed at his disposal for the season. The Munich court has shown this courtesy to Prince Bismarck for the last twenty years—as often, indeed, as he has touched Bavarian territory—and the Master of the Horse informed me that his sovereign would continue to do so no matter whether the Prince was friendly to the Kaiser or not.

me that his sovereign would continue to do so no matter whether the Prince was friendly to the Kaiser or not.

Bismarck, as he took his walk, preceded by his two dogs, looked rather more serious than is his wont, and answered the hearty cheers of the immense crowd assembled somewhat reluctantly. His mouth was firmly set, and his eyes looked angrily about if they did not happen to meet the face of a distinguished acquaintance or personal friend.

Dr. Hoffmann is a medium-sized but broadshouldered old man, with a florid complexion and a face that reminds one strangely of the late Kaiser William. He wears white side-whiskers, and his chin is cleanly shaven. Perhaps it is the Doctor's resemblance to his old master that won for him Bismarck sympathy. Bismarck and the editor conversed in Linglish, probably in the hone of defeating the efforts of listeners who crowded as near to their elbows as the police would permit.

"And so you are an American," were Prince Bismarck is first words to me. "Your people, I fear, will hardly understand the meaning of our present excitement here, although I hope their sympathies are with me as of old."

You may be sure of that, the correspondent replied, but Bismarck failed to note the remark apparently, and continued rapidly and authoritatively, as is his habit of speaking.

"I am criticised here because I have spoken my mind," he continued, "but my critics seem to forget or ignore the fact that It has always been my custom to speak frankly. And their objections extend to the manner in which I have expressed myself. Here, too, I can only regret the need of wounding, but I have ever lived up to that line from our great Heine—you remember the words: "Many I have scratched and not a few have, been itten by me. No, I never was a lamb."

This was said with a pleasant smile, as though he rather enjoyed the memory of his many contests.

"I have been expecting," he continued with a tone of accasm. "that the poxt charge

though he rather enjoyed the memory of memany contests.

"I have been expecting," he continued with a touch of earcasm, "that the next charge brought against me would be that I had sold the information for so many marks a line, although I don't know whether this would be much more serious than the report that I had spoken through the Hamburger Nachrichten because I was accused of having a financial interest in the paper. I suppose I might, however, construct hat into a compliment for I am confident that journalism pays better than farming."

than farming."

Your Excellency must have been in very good humor of late to take so many reporters into your confidence," your correspondent re-

ot at all," answered Bismarck quickly. "It was quite the other way. The reporters suddenly developed the humor themselves, or, to be more correct, they found the surest way to get my views was to interview me. Any interview when the surest way to get my views was to interview me. to get my views was to interview me. Any journalist who is properly introduced will find me almost at any time willing to speak, and it is only the hesitancy of the German press that made it possible for the Hamburger Nachrichien to become my organ. Dr. Hoffmann was the first and only journalist who had sufficient enterprise to ask my opinion in political matters. After that young man in Berlin dismissed me I was naturally pleased to find the Doctor on my side. I invited him to call again, and, as his lirst article had made a sensation, he, like a good journalist, did not hesitate to avail himself of my invitation. Then it graw on us, the Doctor made a regular practice of seeking advice from me, and it gave me real pleasure to help him out.

"The Doctor has been sorely persecuted for his pains," your correspondent remarked.
"One gets used to that sort of thing." Ble-

from me, and it gave me real pleasure to help him out."

"The Doctor has been sorely persecuted for his pains," your correspondent remarked.

"One gets used to that sort of thing." Bismarck responded. "Some of the papers that alternately try me for less-majesté and high treason nowadays would have been dead twenty years or more ago if it had not been for my support. The National Zeiting and the North German Gazette are papers of that stamp. Other papers that antagonize me do it to create a sensation, or perhaps some of them out of personal malice, or, better yet, in the anticipation of arresting the attention of the Government. The Freizinings Zeiting is loudly against me because I have never been noticeably kind to its editor. Eugene Eichter. But my newspaper enemies. I fear, would make a good many celumns of interview."

The Prince and your correspondent had now reached the end of the walk, and both lifted their hats to bid adieu.

"One more question," your correspondent said. "Do you anticipate any trouble on account of the recent interviews that have been published?"

"Certainly not." said the Prince. "That young man in Berlin is too clever to force me into taking the offensive. He cannot afford to make himself ridiculous. As to the threats of the press agent the charges of high treason, these are too stupid to deserve serious attention. I trust I know more about the law than most of the editors who are dictating to me what I ought to do or warning me not to go too far. On general principles I may say I love the German empire and will do everything in my power to uphold it, but I am no admirer of Count Caprivi"

Trince Bismarck received a deputation of Wurtembergers to-day, and being called upon

niver of Count Caprivi." rince Bismarck received a deputation of rtembergers to-day, and being called upon Wurtembergers to day, and being called upon to make a speech, said:
"I am glad to see my South German friends rally to my support, as their presence proves without doubt, that I still have their sympa-thies, in spite of what the Government newspapers are saying about me. Indeed, I hold that the majority of the nation is on my side."

Our readers will observe that this is a most exceptional interview, and that the World is most modest and reticent in the editorial reference to it. which we have just quoted. The great Bismarck talks to the World's correspondent at Kissingen. It occurs in the full glare of sunlight on the Kurhaus promenade "this afternoon." and the wires take up its burden via Berlin. Note the wealth of detail, the showy carriage, the courtesy of the Munich court the observations of the Master of the Horse, the two dogs, and the demeanor of the Prince. Note, too, most partiquiarly how Dr. Hoffmann and the Prince talk together in English so as to avoid being

understood by the elbowing crowd about them. "And so you are an American." he says to the correspondent the first thing, and straightaway falls to quoting Heine in the open air of the Kurhaus promenade. It is a wenderful interview. "Both" Bismarck and the World reporter. "lifted their hats to bid adisu." but the reporter had one more ques-"Do you anticipate any trouble." he asked. "on account of the recent interviews that have been published?" And the Prince didn't, and neither did the reporter.

This was all more than a month ago, on July 12, and on Aug. 5 our attention was arrested by a particularly flagrant and offensive in the World, a vulgar and clums faorication, purporting to be an interview in

Milan between the distinguished astronomer. Schiaparelli, and a reporter of the World. We here reproduce this imposture in full in the exact words of the World's forgery:

From the World of Aug. 5.

MARS AND ITS MEN.

"The World" Has Schiaparelli Give His Latest Opinions.

ALL CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR THE SUPPORT OF LIFE.

The Milan Astronomer's Real Belief as to th Huge Canals.

He Compliments the United States Upon Its Discoveries with the Lick Telescope and Tells Some Interesting Facts About the Lenses Used in Italy-Glasses Must Be Adjusted to the Red Rays of the Approaching Star - Observations in Vienna, but London Weather Too Murky -Phobos Seen from New Humpshire-An Opinion from Yale as to the Existence of Human Belogs Upon the Sphere Which So Much Resembles Earth-Some Scientific Observations from Our Own Coperateus-A Weird Prophecy from

[SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE WORLD.

Canado.

[aracial casia despares to the world.]

Milan, Aug. 4.—Prof. Schiadarelli, the illustrious astronomer, whose fame is now so gloriously vindicated by the Lick telescope, was seen here to-tay by the World correspondent. He has known of the progress of the observations by the Lick astronomers, with whom he has been in correspondence, and expressed great admiration for the American enterprise which had brought their spiendid observatory into existence at so great a cost.

People in Milan have always expressed their confidence in any statement regarding the science of astronomy which frof. Schiaparelli might make, and it is a gratification to them to know that the Lick telescope has continued the existence of his famous dupicated lines on Mars. Of this planet he has made a special study, having devoted to the work the greater part of his active life. In the long course of observations he made previous to issuing his famous map of Mars thirteen years ago Prof. Schiaparelli used an eightinch glass. Astronomers subsequently in various parts of the earth falled to verify his lines, even with glasses as large as twenty-six inches, but now it seems, from the reports received here about the work of the Lick telescope, that his keen gray eyes must have marvellous penetration and reaching power.

In talking about the subject here to-day with the World correspondent Prof. Schiaparelli said that the great lines dividing the continents of Mars had always appeared to him very clear.

"I saw a parallel duplication with almost forty lines," said he, "in 1882; and their number increased with successive observations without the duplication, however, being always visible. The identical direction of the lines proved their connection with the soil. The varying visibility of their duplication arose from different atmospheric conditions at the times of opposition."

"Vour report of the canals on Mars was not accepted at once, however, was it?"

"The denial of the existence of the duplication," replied the great astronomer, "alwa

third, Schneiferle, verified several cases which he noticed at the same time as the Milan Observtory."

Trof. Schiaparelli was asked what was the probable cause of this failure by other astronomers in some cases to see what he had seen. "There might," he said, "be two causes for the diversity of observation. The first of these is the different achromatism of the telescopes. The visibility of certain stars depends much more upon the suitability of the instruments reliecting certain colored rays than upon the size of the instruments themselves. Several of the Milanese telescope makers have devoted special attention to the refraction of red rays, and I think they make the best instruments for observing Mars, whose rays are a red of great intensity. The second cause for the variability of observations is habit. The sye, I think, should be habit unted to the observation of certain stars. It was only after fourten years' work in observing Mars that I saw the details of the image with any clearness, and after that further details appeared. The California astronomers, who appear to be doing such excellent work with their fine instrument, could thus probably be enabled to see next year many things not apparent now."

The eminent astronomer was then asked in regard to the theory that Mars was capable of sutsaining animal or even human life, and smilled at the question.

"Some persons," said he, "have attributed to me the idea of finding in the durlication of

similed at the question.

"Some persons," said he, "have attributed to me the idea of finding in the duplication of the lines of Mars a proof that the planet was inhabited, and this they thought was based upon the supposition that the lines were the work of reasoning baings. work of reasoning beings. I never said any-thing of the kind. Natural forces may have hollowed out these deep canals. Iffy to one hundred kilometers or 104,000 to 328,000 feet

"Why they are double it is impossible to say, and it would be idle in an astronomer to set up an hypothesis for discussion. Nature everywhere causes phenomena which are at present little understood. It would still require long and laborious observations before we could know definitely from what could be seen that Mars was sustaining life."

"Do you not, however, believe that Mars now is inhabited; if not by human beings, then by some lower order of the animal kingdom?"

now is innabited; if not by human beings, then by some lower order of the animal kingdom?"

"I am convinced of the habitability of the planet," replied Schiaparelli, "but my conviction upon that point is based upon many other things than simple observations. The conditions which prevail in Mars seem to approximate more closely those of the earth than is the case with any other heavenly body. It would indeed be strange if a globe like ours in many of its important features should exist without life of some kind, especially when we know that such life would be impossible on the earth were such conditions absent. Thus naturalists and philosophers would say that it is much easier to show that animal life exists on Mars than that it does not. The burden of proof, therefore, rests upon those who deny such existence."

During the present opposition of Mars, Prof. Schiaparelli has been nightly on the seene of his labors, watching the planet through his now famous instrument and making such additions to his map as his keen eyesight has been enabled to detect. His canal theory is usually known here among the common people, who regard the professor with a recertaid awe, and would believe him of he said there were gondolas on the seas of Mars.

This vulgar, utterly unscientific, and offen-

This vulgar, utterly unscientific, and offensive production brought to mind at once the equally fraudulent interview with Bismarck. and led to the publication in THE SUN upon Aug. Gof the editorial article which we have quoted at the opening of this narrative, with our offer, if the World would substantiate in any way the matter in question, to give \$1,000 to the Fresh Air Fund of the New York Tribune. We determined that it was time to handle the natter without gioves and sift the li'orla's rascality to the bottom. We therefore cabled to Mr. H. R. Chamberlain of Tax Sun's London staff to go to Hamburg and see Dr. Hoffmann, the editor of the Hamburger Nachwicklen, and to Mr. Frank M. White, another of our representatives in London, to proceed to Milan and call upon Prof. Schiapa-relli. No copies of the World of the required dates being procurable in London, these gentiemen had to wait until they should receive them by mail. Hence, in some degree, the de-lay which has attended this publication.

In due course of time we learned from Mr. Chamberlain by cable that Dr. Hoffmann had never heard of the New York World, and had never introduced a correspondent of that paper to Prince Bismarck, and that he did speak English, as so neatly described by the World correspondent. Mr. Chamberlain further telegraphed that Dr. Hoffmann. upon reading the interview, desired convey to the editor of THE BUN his opinions in writing respecting the World's proceedings so far as it concerned the fraudulent use of his name. This we shall presently, we presume, receive by cable, but as it is probably not relevant to the present purpose, we feel that it is not necessary to wait for it.

Mr. Frank White cables us from Milan that se had a very pleasant interview with Signor Schiaparelli, who, he said, himself opened the

and agreeably. Signor Schlaparelli roads English, but does not speak it, and Signor Dario Papa, the editor of the Italia del Popolo, the principal Democratic journal of Milan, who was good enough to accompany Mr. White, acted as interpreter. Signor Schiaparelli had also never heard of

the New York World. He had had no interview with any correspondent of the World or any other New York paper. The only interview he had ever had about the planet Mars was with an Italian reporter representing a paper of which he did not recall the name.

He was asked what the nature of that

interview was, and he said the Italian reporter had asked him some questions regarding his recent observation of the planet Mars. He said he told this reporter that he had had no satisfactory observations of the planet, nor had he learned anything new in regard to it whatever, since the publication of his article. Ueber die beobachteten Erscheinungen auf der Ueberfläche des Planeten Mars, in the well-known German scientific journal Himmel and Er te, as long ago as October, 1888. He repudiated emphatically the expressions of opinion ascribed to him. but when asked to point out their inaccura-cies replied good-humoredly, that that would be impossible as he "would have to write a whole pamphlet to do that." This disposes of the question of the fraudu-

by the World upon its readers, and also, as we have been informed, upon several newspapers published in different parts of this country which appear to share, with some mistaken avidity, in the bogus despatches of the World We must now present another aspect of the matter which is more pertinent to The Sun's course, and to the proposition which is contained in our article of Aug. 6. The World, as we have said, sent two of its representatives to see Mr. Donald Nicholson, the editor of the Tribune, late on the afternoon of the same day. Saturday, Aug. 6. They presented to Mr. Nicholson what purported to be original cop-ies of the Bismarck and Schiaparelli interviews written on the forms of the French Cable Company. They had, as Mr. Nicholson informed us, "all the ear marks of veritable cable despatches." So far as he could tell. from the brief glances which he had of them as they were flourished by the two representa-tives of the World before him, they were to all intents and purposes actual cable despatches. As we have already shown, Mr. Nicholson declined to give any decision in regard to whether they were cable despatches or not. but the World the next day declared editorially that Mr. Nicholson had decided against THE SUN, and that THE SUN'S \$1,000 was due and payable to the Tribune Fresh Air

The despatches which the representatives of the World presented to Mr. Nicholson were orgeries concocted in the World office.

By this we mean not forged interviews, because, as we have shown, there never was any real interview whatever, but we mean forged despatches, that is, things which were not despatches at all because they had never been on telegraph wire either under the Atlantic or anywhere c'se.

What the nature of the Bismarck manuscript was we do not know. We only know that it was exhibited to Mr. Nicholson of the Tribune as the evidence upon which he was to decide; but there must have been something very unsatisfactory about it.

Why? Because there was filed on the following Monday, Aug. 8, in the London office of the French Cable Company, for transmission to the world in New York, the entire Bismarck intereion, we un ning with the date line " Berlin, July 11th," exactly as it had appeared one month before in the col-

umns of the World. How did it get to London on Monday morn ing to be cabled to the World one month after that paper had published it? Why did the World want that its representative in London should be sending it by cable a full and verbatim transcript of what had been printed in its columns nearly a month before, and of which presumably it had already a full and authentic copy in its possession, since only forty-eight hours before it had presented to Mr. Donald Nicholson of the Tribune that self same alleged original copy on which to base the verdict they asked from him against THE BUN?

Was it taken from a copy of the World in London, this copy which was to be transmitted back to New York at cable rates? Was it the first time that this interview with Bis-

marck had crossed the Atlantic? It was not the first time that it had crossed the Atlantic. It had started for the first time across the Atlantic, from New York to London. at 3:30 A. M. on that same Monday morning Aug. 8, sent by the World with instructions to cable it verbatim back westward again to New York, so that in his desperate emergency the scoundrel of the World could take the cabled sheets, if necessary on a second visit to Mr. Donald Nicholson, the editor of the Tribune.

and mulet THE SUN in \$1,000! This was the shameless swindle whereby the conspirators of the World sought to cover up their infamy and escape the consequences of their infamous impostures. The Bismarck in-terview was cabled to London from the World office on Monday morning, Aug. 8. On Monday afternoon, Aug. 8, all cabled back from London in apple-pie order, the copy was in the hands of the World ready for use on Mr. Donald Nicholson, as clearly and emphatically set forth in the World's articles of the next morning, which we here again reprint:

FORM 18.

COMPAUNIU FRANCAISE DU TELFORATUR DE PARIS A NEW YORK.

34 BROAD ST., STATION, Aug. 6, 1802.

No...... Memorandum to..... Thereby certify that the cable message containing the intercept with Schiaparell printed in the World of Aug. 5 was brought over our cable from Milan via London on Aug. 4 as a World special For the French Atlantic Cable Co.,

Signad:

(Signed) John II. Fleming.
The contificate of which this is a copy is in our passession. It will be turned over in Mr. Nicholson, the arbiter named by The buy, clony with discher of the same purport repursing the interview with discards just so some as the desides that the original subsymmetric do not constitute the "one scientials of proof that the matter in question came by cables" which The Suy required before giving \$1,000 to the Tribine Fresh Air Fund.

Since this article the World has almost daily contained articles on this subject, secure ap parently in its confidence that its tracks were covered up, that its rascality was impervious and that no chain of circumstances could drag into light of day the things which we have now set forth. It has called repeatedly for the payment to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund of the money we had agreed to forfeit; but. withal, there has lurked beneath the surface that consciousness of fraud, imposition, and rescality, which, when it exists, no dissimula tion can wholly conceal. From its agent in London the World received 300 words on the night of Aug. 4 of a bogus interview with Schiaparelli, that is, an interview just a fraudulent as the one which it had printed with Bismarck. These 300 words were taken into the World office and expanded into the fraud and imposture which we have just reproduced as it appeared in the World.

To sum up this shameful history: On July 12 the World printed a bogus interview with Bismarck. Nearly a month later, on Friday, Aug. 5. it printed a bogus interview with Schiaps relli. On the next day, Saturday, Aug. 6, Tug Sun denounced both interviews as swindles whoreupon the World produced a fraudulent original telegraph blank with the false matter written on it and tried to swindle the editor of the Tribune into deciding in its favor. On Bunday, Aug. 7, it falsely declared he had so decided. On Monday, Aug. 8, it cabled to whiskers." Dr. Hoffmann is an athlete of London the bogus Bismarck interview, which about forty. He is young for his years, has door for him and met him most courteously it had fabricated here, and preceded it with a not a gray hair in his curly head, has a dark, daily. Choice of routes—Adv.

these words: "Cable following message back immediately as it reads, commencing with address and date line." In a few hours it had to assume that the World at least to assume that the World at least to assume that the World at least to the bogus Bismarck interview, which it had printed a month before; and it than defed The that tongue. He stopped me and called one Sun to extricate the truth from this mass of of his associates to act as inter, reter. Dr. daring falsehood!

In order to show how wide are the cable resources of the World and how varied their style, we reproduce another "World cable special," together with the affidavit of the gentleman who, quite innocently, wrote it here in New York:

shire, sa. I. James Hall, a resident of Lee. in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetta, hereby certify that on April 7th, 1802, I was residing in the city of New York, and was stopping at No. 470 West Twenty third street, and that on said April 7th 1892, I wrote the article which is hereto annexed, and made a part of this affidavit, and which I took in person to the office of the New York World, a daily newspaper published in the city of New York, and gave the article to a person known as Colonel Harvey, and said article was published in the New York World on Satur-day, April 9th, 1892, on the first column of page 5 of said newspaper, and the heading of said article as appeared in said paper was as follows: "Gone in Bot-tomicy's Pita," "The Assets of the Hansard Publish-ing Union Have Vanished," "How an ex-Lord Mayor of London Fathered the Plot." "Printing Works and Paper Mills Bought at Oue Price and Transferred at Another. Over \$500,000 Pocketed Through Dummy Agents, and the Stockholders Robbed. Four of the Al-leged Conspirators to be Tried." lent character of the interviews as palmed off

("Copyright, 1892, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World."] ["From Our Special Correspondent."]

["London, April 8th, Ac."; and I certify I wrote said article while residing at said 470 West Twenty-third street, at said residence on raid April 7th, 1892, and carried said article on the evening of said April 7th to said World office and recrived pay for the writing of said article subsequently for the same.

From the New York World of April 9, 1882. GONE IN BOTTOMLEY'S PIT.

The Assets of the Hansard Publishing Union Have Vanisded.

HOW AN EX-LORD MAYOR OF LONDON FATHERED THE PLOT.

Printing Works and Paper Mills Bought nt One Price and Transferred at Another-Over \$500,000 Pocketed Through Dummy Agents and the Stockholders Robbed-Four of the Alleged Conspirators to be Tried.

Copyright, 1892, by the Press Publishing Company, New York

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Items our special correspondent.

London, April 8.—Ever since the receiver of the Debenture Corporation took charge of the Hansard Publishing Union the original stockholders have been afraid that their entire investment was lost. Their anxiety was intensified when Sir John Bridge of the Bow Street Police Court committed Sir Henry Isaacs. Joseph Isaacs. Horatio Bottomley, and his brother-in-law, Dolman, for trial in the Central Criminal Court, fixing ball at \$5,000 each.

The receiver has made a preliminary statement, showing that the assets will not cover the claim of the Debenture Corporation. There will be absolutely nothing for the creditors and stockholders.

The Hansard Publishing Union had a very short career. It was organized in March. 1883, with \$2,000.000 capital, which was afterward increased to \$6,250,000. Operations were suspended in February. 1891, and a receiver took charge for the stockholders, many of whom were urtsans who had invested all their earnings.

The object of the company was to purchase a number of printing and publishing concerns and to unite them under one head. The company was conceived and promoted by Horatio Bottomley. By shrewd business tact Bottomley secured a respectable Board of Diractors. Sir Henry Isaacs, the late Lord Mayor of London, was Chairman; Sir Roper Letheridge. M. P., Kennard Coleridge, an eminent banker, and four others formed the Board, of which Bottomley appointed himself the managing director, with a salary of \$10,000 a year.

The respectability of the Board and the apparent feasibility of the scheme induced numbers of people to put their savings into it, and there was no difficulty in obtaining the £375-000 asked in the prospectus, for nearly twice this amount was subscribed. With this money five concerns were bought, and it is now claimed that none of them were worth buying at all. Some five or six times their value was paid for them. In every case the transaction was closed through a dummy representative of Bottomley. At one price and afterward transferred

transferred to the Hansard Union at a large advance. The profits, amounting to about \$500,000, went it is alleged, into the pockets of Bottomley.

In a few months after the company was launched Bottomley devised a schemo for extending his operations. These were the two ideas he recommended for adoption: A paper milt was selected, situated in Devonshire, and a printing works at Reidhill, in Surrey, were to be absorbed. These purchases involved an outlay of \$525,000, so Bottomley proposed to increase the capital of the company to \$2,500.000 by an extra issue of \$625,000 stock, leaving \$100,000 for working capital.

It is in connection with these new purchases that the charge of conspiracy to defraud has been made, and in which four persons are now held for trial. The paper mill belonged to Hall & West, and was for sale. It was first seen by Joseph Isaacs, and Mr. Bottomley, visited the mill three days later and closed the contract, the money being raid by Joseph Isaacs, accompanied by his brother, Sir Henry Isaacs, and Mr. Bottomley, visited the mill three days later and closed the contract, the money being raid by Joseph Isaacs with a check on his own firm of M. Isaacs work Bottomley. The amount paid by Joseph Isaacs for the mill did not exceed \$50,000, and the amount paid for the printing works in Surrey was \$17,000. These two concerns were afterward sold to the Hansard Union for \$550,000, showing a profit of \$262,500, which, it is a leged, went into the pockets of the two Isaacses and Bottomley.

Bolman, a brother-in-law of Bottomley, is involved in the charge of conspiracy, because he acted as a "dammy" purchaser of property to keep the name of Isaacs out of the transaction. No seener had this transaction been completed than Bottomley proposed to absord another tactch of concerns, including printing works, for \$3,750,000 was subscribed. This upper lanched the Union declared a dividend of 10 per cent. The business of the Union was also criticised by the pross, especially the trade fourners, and a common joke w

dividend.

Until very recently Bottomley was a candidate for a seat in Parliament for the district of Islington, and was living in grand style in Victoria street, Westminster.

Dated at Lee, Aug. 18, 1802.
Subscribed and sworn to this 18th day of August,
A. D. 1802, before me.
ALBERT B. CLARK, Notary Public.

Here we subjoin the despatches of Tun

Sun's London representatives. Measrs. Chamberlain and White, from Hamburg and Milan respectively: Mr. Chamberlain's Desputch,

Hamnumi, Aug. 22.-I called to-day upon Dr. Hoffmann, political editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, to make inquiries regarding the interview which it has been said took place be tween Prince Bismarck and a correspondent of the World in the Kurhaus promenade at Kissingen on the afternoon of July 11. Dr. Hoffmann was reported to have introduced the World representative and to have been present at the interview. I was stupld enough to think mistake had been made when Dr. Hoffmann was pointed out to me at the office of the Nachrichten. The World described him as an 'old man with a florid complexion and a face that reminds one strangely of the late Kaiser Dr. Hoffmann is an athlete of

Hoffmann does not speak a word of English. and so did not converse with Prince Bismurck in that language on July 11. When the essential features of the World article had been de-scribed to him, he burst out laughing at what he declared to be the impudent assurance of the fabrication. He instantly pronounced every statement in the article regarding himself to be false. "I spent almost the entire month of July with Prince Bismarck at Kissinger," said Dr. Hoffman, "but I did not introduce a correspondent of the New York World to him at any time. I did not walk in the Kurhaus promenade with Prince Bismarck on July 11, or at any other time. Prince Bismarck never walked in the Kurhaus promenade. The tributes of the crowd which would surround him would be too great an annoyance. Another palpable faisity is the incident of the Prince's two dogs mentioned in

almost black, moustache, and wears no side

the article as accompanying him. Only one of the dogs was in Kissingen this season. The personal description of himself printed by the World, Dr. Hoffmann suggested, would very correctly apply to Dr. Hartmeher, the venerable proprietor of the Hamburger Nachichien, but it could not have been a case of mistaken identity, for Dr. Hartmeher was at Ems at the time mentioned by the World. Regarding the substance of the alleged interview with Bismarck, Dr. Hoffmann said it was a more collection of views which it was well known were held by the Prince; there was nothing either new or of any political signifi-cance in that regard. In conclusion Dr. Hoffnann asked permission to retain the copy of the World containing the bogus interview, in order that he might send it to Prince Bismarck. for his amusement, as he explained.

Mr. White's Desputch.

MILAN, Aug. 20.-I saw Prof. Schisparelli at the Osservatorio Astronomico in the Brera palace this afternoon with regard to the interview published in the New York World of Friday, Aug. 5.

The Professor himself opened the door at my ring. He is a medium-sized man, appearing to be somewhat over fifty, with grizzled beard and moustache. He wears heavy goldrimmed spectacles. His features are German rather than Italian. He escorted me to a large writing table in a great room lined with scientifle books; and after reading the article in the World entitled "Mars and Its Men." shrugged his shoulders and laughed. He said that an Italian, whose name he had forgotten, called upon him on either the 3d or 4th of August and asked him some questions about his new observations of Mars. Prof. Schiaparelli told him that his recent observations had been very unfortunate, and he had added nothing to his knowledge of the planet since the publication of his article entitled "Ueber die beo-bachtelen Erscheinungen auf der Ueberflüche des Planeten Mars." in Himmel and Erde, the astro-nomical magazine of Berlin, in October, 1888. "Did he tell you that he was a reporter of

the New York World?" I asked. "I don't remember what paper he said he represented." replied Prof. Schlaparelli, "and don't remember to have heard, of the New York World before."

"Does the article in the World represent your views?" I asked.
The Professor smiled grimly. "Nothing represents my views," he said. "except what I

sign my name to." Would you be willing to point out the inaccuracies in the World article?" Prof. Schiaparelli read the interview through again, and said: "It is full of inaccuragies. I have no time to correct them. I should have to write a pamphlet. Any person who desires

to know my mind about Mars, must read the article I published in Himmel and Erde."

Prof. Schiaparelli reads English with ease. but has never spoken it. Conversation between him and THE SUN reporter was interpreted by Signor Dario Papa, editor of Italia del Popolo, the leading democratic journal of Milan.

ACTOR JENKINS'S PLIGHT.

Boards a Car. Bruised and Cut, and Has to

When Jesse Jenkins of the "Still Alarm" Company, who lives at 27 West Twenty-eighth street, boarded a down-town Sixth avenue surface car at 8:30 vesterday morning at Twenty-third street, his left eye was closed and blackened, his face and neck scratched. his mouth cut, and the front of his-shirt saturated with blood. As several of the passengers objected because of his appearance.

sengers objected because of his appearance, the conductor returned him his fare and put him off at Fourteenth street.

Foliceman Fern of the Charles street station found him in Fourteenth street in a dazed condition and took him to the station house. When Jenkins was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court he said that he had spont the night in an up town resort, and that he was kicked by a man whose name he would not tell. He said the man had no provocation for the assault. Jenkins was discharged. He was at his home last night in a serious condition.

Wrecked at New Brunswick,

New RECNSWICK, Aug. 23. - Several cars on on an eastbound freight train on the Pennsylvania Bailroad were derailed at 8:15 o'clock this evening on the switches at East New passenger tracks were blocked, and

Her Victim Guillyes Her a Few Hours. SARATOGA, Aug. 23.-Mrs. Frances McCarthy, who shot James Bryant in Schuylerville three weeks ago, died in Ballston jail at 3 o'clock this morning in child birth. Six hours later her victim, who has been hovering between life and death since the shooting, died at his home in Schuylerville.

To Prison for Hugging Girls. Nyack, Aug. 23.—Justice Matthews of this place last evening sent John Lampke of Brooklyn to Rockland county fail for two months for hugging girls on the street.

The high pressure area moved over Neva Scatta yea-terday, causing east and northeast winds over the New England and middle Atlantic States. There was a low

Florida and slong the eastern thilf States, also from Mich van southwest over Iowa and Kanese to northern New Mexico. It was generally four in the middle states, and cooler in New York and the New Eng-

press le over the Northwest States and Utah, and on

titled conditions prevailed over the central and south

In this city it was slightly cooler and fair; highesofficial temperature, 72°; lowest, 633°; average humid-ity, 58 per cent.; wind, north west; average velocity, 6

The thermometer at Perry's pharmace in Tue Sca building recorded the temperature yes terday as follows 784 719 8 80 P. M. 1667 7-97 72 60 6 P. M. 170 717 70 77 12 12 13 14 15 15 Washington loss and webnestay.
For Massachusetts, Rhode Loand, and Connecticut,

winds.

Per sustern New Fork, increasing stoudiness and shorers by We because night; searmer by Wedow lay night; and seads.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

winds.

fair, except showers in western Massachusetts, east

GETTING READY TO YIELD.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE END OF THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Grand Master Sweeney, It is Said, Mas Mapped Out a Shrewd Plan to Shift the Blame for Defeat Upon Other Shoulders -The Conference Set Down for To-day with the Steads of the Other Entired Lubor Organizations the Keystone of Mis-Scheme-With Defeat Staring Them in the Face the Strikers and Their Sympathirers Grow More Disorderly-Two Shot While Assaulting Nou-union Men.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23 .- Grand Master Switchman Sweeney is to be let down easy; that is the meaning of the conference which is to be held here by the high moguls of the other organizations of the railroad men. No one believes at all that they will sympa-

thize with him and advise that the men of their organization shall join forces with the defeated Grand Master Switchman and his crew. They have been called here by Mr. Sweeney simply for the purpose of letting him down without a very hard thump. He realized that the fight was lost and that

down. He wants aid to do it gracefully, and in his time of need the men of the other organizations are willing to give it to him.

The present intention of the men who are going to take part in this conference is to lock themselves up in a room with Mr. Sweeney for about half and hour, and there read the

he would have to make some sort of a back-

riot act to him. This part is not to be made After they have finished the reading they will peacefully tell him that they do not think it is a good thing to keep up the strike any

longer. This part is to be made public, and it will enable Mr. Sweeney to go before the people and the men whom he has gotten into trouble and say: "The conference has advised against the continuance of the strike. We can do nothing further. We must declare the strike

The unfortunate strikers who have been fooled into throwing up good places will curse the men of the other railroad organizations. and will blame them for not coming out to their aid, but they won't blame Sweeney; they will agree that the Grand Master Switchman did all that he could for them.

Sweeney's power is waning. He has called on the switchmen employed at the Eris yards in Hornellsville to come to his aid and stop work. They have refused to do it. He has called on the men of the Central at Rochester to aid him and they have refused to stop work. He has called on the Michigan Central, too. it is said, and the men employed on that road outside of the city of Buffalo have refused to obey his order to quit work, and so, too, have

not generally known. They were given to the reporter of THE Sun to-night by a man whose word cannot be questioned. It was after the refusals of these men to obey his orders that Sweeney decided that there was but one thing left for him to do. and that was to call on the other leaders to

the men of the Grand Trunk. These facts are

make his fall easy. So he sent telegrams to Grand Master Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood, Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Grand Master Wilkinson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, and to Grand Master Clark of the conductors' organi-

He wired each of these men, so it is said, that the others were here. Grand Master Srgeant is the only one who has arrived here so far, and unless THE Sun's nformants are greatly deceived Mr. Sargent has read the riot act to him no less than four

times so far. Among other things he has taken the Master Switchman to task for talking about arbitration at this late day. He has said to him time and time again that the time for arbitration is before there has been a strike, and not after and when the strike has been lost.

He has told him also that the strike was illadvised, that there was not enough of a grievance, and that in his opinion not enough honorable methods were employed to have the dered. He has talked to him plainly about all these things. Mr. Surgent is a man of few words. He is

conscientious and he believes that the railroads have rights which the employees are bound to respect. He also believes that the companies are friendly to the men whom they employ, and that it is possible to adjust almost any grievance without a strike. He has found this out by experience. The Firemen's Brotherhood has never in its

twenty years' existence had a strike. He is also a man of quick judgment. He came here knowing nothing of the situation. He sent for Mr. Sweeney, and in less than an hour's talk with him he learned enough to satisfy himself that there was not sufficient justification for the strike.

Mr. Sweeney has used arguments which he has hoped might induce Mr. Sargent to believe that the firemen have a grievance. One of his arguments has been that the firemen have been forced to do switchmen's work by the railroad companies, and that on one occasion when a man refused he was discharged. The facts of the case have been looked into

and reported to Mr. Sargent. They are as follows: There is a point on the Lehigh Valley road near Buffale, where there is a switch. but no man employed to turn it. There has never been a switchman there. It has always been the custom for the fireman to jump off his engine and turn the switch. The first day of the strike the fireman

on one of the engines would not turn it. The engineer ordered him to get down as usual. The ffreman said he would not. ose my job and never work on the engine again than I would turn that switch," he said. One of the officials was standing near, and he discharged the man on the spot.

Grand Master Sergant told Mr. Sweeney, so one of Mr. Sweeney's own friends says, that that was certainly not a grievance worthy of the attention of the Brotherhood. He exressed the further opinion that the officials of he road did right in discharging the man. Chief Arthur of the Engineers' Brotherhood will not come in response to Mr. Sweeney's summons. This fact was learned to-day from

a man very close to Mr. Sweeney. It makes assurance doubly sure that the conference will not advise the continuance of the strike. At the same time it permits the men of the other organizations a loophole from which they may escape the accusation that they are the cause of the failure of the strike. They have repeatedly declared that they would not permit their men to go into any fight unless

the men of all the organizations went in.
With Chief Arthur not there, of course the engineers cannot have any representative, and the other chiefs may say that the absence of the representative of the greatest of the brotherhoods indicates that the engineers will not join the strike oven if the other organizations do, and that therefore the strike should be declared off. The blame then would all fall on the shoulders of the chief of the engineers. in the Central strike.

Grand Masters Wilkinson and Clark will arrive in the morning. 'The conference will, in all probability, be held in the morning within a very few hours after the rarrival, and there comes a mighty change in the situation